FACTS ON FILE

World News Digest with Index

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WORLD AFFAIRS

WESTERN BIG 3

New Bid to Soviets

Ministers Set Policy

The U.S., British & French Forgn. Ministers, ending a 3-day meeting in London, proposed to Russia Oct. 18 that the Big 4 Forgn. Ministers meet in Lugano, Switz. Nov. 9 to discuss German & Austrian problems.

The Western powers, which previously had proposed a Big 4 meeting in mid-October, replied to Russia's note of Sept. 28 advocating broader Big 4 & Big 5 talks.

On Big 4 Talks

Identical Western notes to Moscow Oct. 18 said that "real progress" in solving world problems could be made only by "frank discussions," not by "further exchange of notes." If "long-overdue" German & Austrian settlements were reached, "the way would be paved for discussion of other major questions."

The Western powers on 5-power talks involving Red China: they were ready for any conference on world problems that would "offer reasonable prospects for positive results"; the Korean political conference, at which all 5 powers could be represented, might open "the way for an early peaceful settlement" of other Far Eastern disputes.[1]

Churchill Plan Sidetracked

The Western Foreign Ministers, in a communiqué at the end of their Oct. 16-18 talks, called for a Forgn. Ministers meeting as the next stage in Big 4 relations. They made no mention of British Prime Min. Winston Churchill's plan for an informal heads-of-Govt. meeting. Churchill, appearing in Commons Oct. 20 for the first time since June, said he had not "in any way" abandoned his proposal for a top-level meeting. But he indorsed a Forgn. Ministers meeting as an "invaluable step" toward peace.[2]

Make Plans on 3 Areas

Conflicts in Trieste, Palestine & Asia were studied during the 3-day meeting of U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden & French Forgn. Min. Georges Bidault. Their final communiqué said:

Trieste—The 3 powers would continue their joint efforts to obtain a "lasting settlement" of the Italo-Yugoslav conflict. (The 3 ministers, in effect, reaffirmed the Allied plan to return Zone A to Italy.)[3]

Middle East—They expressed "grave concern" over strife on Israel's frontiers, requested an urgent UN Security Council meeting.

Far East—They restated their determination to uphold & consolidate the Korean truce, said successful conclusion of the war in Indo-China was essential to Asian peace.[4]

Dulles said in New York Oct. 20 after his return from London: the Big 3 ministers' talks were based on efforts to create a world society of "consent" rather than "coercion."[5]

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PALESTINE

UN Studies Israeli Raid

The UN Security Council in New York began this week an inquiry into strife between Israel & its Arab neighbors that threatened the armistice in the Holy Land war.

A series of border incidents had been climaxed by a heavy Israeli raid Oct. 14 on Kibya, a village in Jordanian territory east of Tel Aviv.

The U.S., Britain & France asked Oct. 17 that the Council take up the general question of "violence" on Israel's frontiers. The Council Oct. 19 summoned Maj. Gen. Vagn Bennike of Denmark, staff chief of the UN Palestine Truce Supervision Org., to New York to make a personal report. An Arab demand for a specific inquiry into the Kibya raid was accepted by the Council Oct. 20.

Commission Reports Attack

The UN Mixed Armistice Comm. reported Oct. 15 that Israeli forces had attacked Kibya, Budrus & Shaqba near the Israeli border (see map next page). Reports of Arab deaths in the raid varied from 32 on Oct. 15 to 66 on Oct. 19. The raid was regarded as a reprisal for about 15 attacks from Jordan territory on Israeli border settlements within the past 2 weeks.

U.S., Britain Rebuke Israel

The U. S. State Dept. Oct. 18 demanded punishment of the persons responsible for the "shocking" attack. State Secy. Dulles revealed Oct. 20 that the U.S. had previously decided to withhold economic aid to Israel (variously estimated as $15-$50 million[6]) because Israel had defied a UN order to halt a Jordan River hydroelectric project. Egypt lauded the decision, said it would "do much to strengthen the faith of the Arab world in the U.S."[7]

Britain, in its strongest note to a foreign Govt. in years, accused Israel Oct. 16 of endangering peace with an "apparently calculated attack."

(The AP said Britain's stand was expected to create a good impression in the Mid-East at a time of negotiations on Suez.)

Raid Provoked, Israel Says

Israeli Prime Min. David Ben Gurion deplored the raid Oct. 19 but placed "all responsibility" on Jordan which "for years . . . tolerated and thereby encouraged acts of murder & pillage" against Israel. He denied Jordan's charge that half a battalion of regular Israeli troops took part in the raid, said a "searching investigation" revealed "not a single army unit was absent from its base on the night of the attack."

Ben Gurion said the raid was made by frontier settlers who had lost

1—see p. 323D1 2—see p. 339C2 3—see p. 347F3 4—see p. 347F1 5—see p. 331D1 6—see p. 262A2 7—see p. 159N (See Index Sections for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Section)

Week in Headlines

International

West again invited Russia to Big 4 Forgn. Min. conference.

Security Council probed Israeli attack on Jordan towns, postponed Trieste debate.

Korean POW "explanations" stalled by disputes; North Korean anti-Reds refused to listen; American chose repatriation voluntarily.

French began "most important" ground drive in Indo-China.

Wilson predicted, Dulles denied U.S. troops would leave Europe.

United States

President promised farm price supports, defended Benson.

McCarthy linked Signal Corps spying to A-spy Rosenberg.

Supreme Court in effect upheld "fair trade" law.

Eastern pier strike injunction extended to full 80 days.

Olson won middleweight title.

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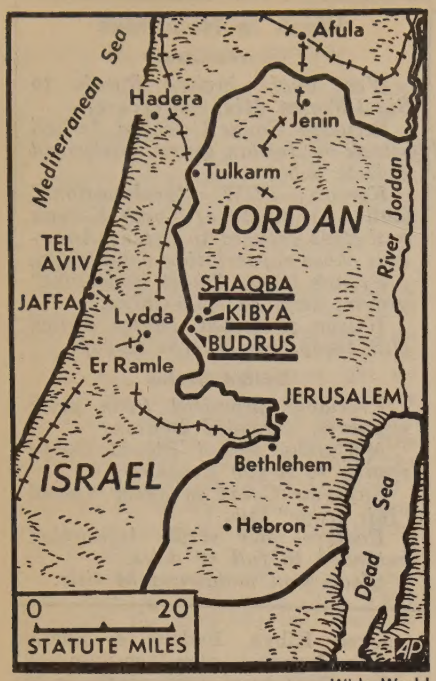

Wide World

Israeli attack on underlined Jordan villages Oct. 14 precipitated new Holy Land crisis.

patience with Arab attacks on their homes. Israel did not believe that "neighborly relations should be based on acts of reprisal," he added, "but neither can it agree that such relations should be characterized by a continued state of one-sided war."

(Israel reported Oct. 18: Jordanian infiltrators had killed or wounded 421 Israelis since 1950, 130 in 1953.)[1]

Jordan asked the 7 other Arab nations Oct. 17 to tighten their guard around Israel and send military reinforcements to Jordan to ward off "fresh Israeli aggression."[2]

Israeli Project Protested

Syria asked the Security Council Oct. 16 for a prompt decision on its complaint against projected Israeli development of the Jordan River.

Syria & Jordan had charged Sept. 22 that a 9-mi. canal, begun by Israel Sept. 2 in preparation for a hydroelectric project, would reroute the river and deprive them of irrigation water. Israel offered Sept. 17 to discuss "at any time" with Jordan, Syria & Lebanon possible joint regulation & development of the river's resources. Israel agreed Oct. 13 to halt work temporarily to enable Gen. Bennike of the Armistice Comm. to investigate the dispute.[3]

(The U.S. proposed Oct. 19 a $121 million plan that "disregarded political boundaries" in developing the Jordan to provide irrigation & electricity for Israel, Jordan & Syria. Submitted by the U.S.' Tennessee Valley Authority to the UN Relief & Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, the plan's basic aim was resettlement of about 200,000 Arab refugees in Jordan & Jordan-held territory. The plan would take 10-15 years to finish, would irrigate up to 800,000 dunams of land. It would give 394 million cubic meters of water to Israel, 490,000 dunams [¼ acre each] & 774 million cubic meters of water to Jordan, 30,000 dunams & 45 million cubic meters to Syria. The U.S. suggested that Israel pay for its part of the project and the UN agency bear the cost for the Arab states.)

1—see p. 235A 2—see 138E 3—see Vol. XI, 227L 4—see 322C3 5—see 329E3, 338A3 6—see 338G2 7—see 338D3 8—see 338B3

KOREA

Repatriation Unit Stalled

Operations of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Comm. in Korea were halted by a walkout of the Communist Polish & Czech members Oct. 19.

The Communists left after (a) Red "explainers," in 2 days of wheedling, had persuaded only 19 of 921 Chinese prisoners to return to communism and (b) further explanation sessions were cancelled in a dispute over the commission's refusal to accede to Communist demands that armed force be used to bring unwilling North Korean POWs to the explanations.

The Communist delegations returned to the NNRC Oct. 21 when an American POW changed his mind and requested repatriation. The NNRC Oct. 22 rejected a proposal by Indian Lt. Gen. K. S. Thimayya, NNRC chairman, that since commission activities were stalled anyway, meetings should be adjourned indefinitely while attempts were made to iron out disputes.

American 'Changes Mind'

Cpl. Edward S. Dickenson of Big Stone Gap, Va. eluded the other 22 American anti-repatriate POWs in "Indian Village" Oct. 20 by faking sickness and requesting hospitalization. At the hospital, he immediately asked to be repatriated. All 5 NNRC delegations attended an extraordinary NNRC session Oct. 21 at which Dickenson's request was "validated."

Returned to the Allied side Oct. 21, Dickenson at first said it was "more than likely" that some of the 22 "pro-Red" Americans would follow him. Later, however, he refused to tell newsmen why he or the others had refused to return home or whether he thought any of his former companions would change their minds. He had been captured in Nov. 1950, had spent 3 years with the Reds.[4]

Commission Bars Force

The Poles & Czechs walked out of the NNRC Oct. 19 when it became obvious that they were about to suffer a 3-2 defeat on their demand that armed force be used to make the North Koreans come to the explanations.

The actual vote was to be on a proposed declaration that (a) force should not be used on POWs and (b) Communist explainers should "substitute" sessions with Chinese prisoners while the NNRC & Indian custodial force continued efforts to persuade the North Koreans to attend. The NNRC's Indian, Swedish & Swiss members backed the declaration and said they would not permit use of tear gas & firearms on prisoners.

Koreans Refuse to Attend

The North Korean prisoners had refused Oct. 16 to meet with Communist persuasion teams despite initial Indian threats (presumably bluffs) of force. Repeated NNRC efforts to persuade them were rejected.

This North Korean decision together with Communist refusal to hold substitute sessions with Chinese resulted in cancellation of persuasion sessions scheduled for Oct. 16, 19, 20 & 22. Sessions had been resumed Oct. 17 after a 6-hr. delay over Red demands that the NNRC produce North Koreans. The Communists finally relented temporarily and began explanations to Chinese.

Fresh Communist demands that North Koreans be made to attend Oct. 19 explanations were rejected by the NNRC Oct. 18-19. The Reds in turn rejected an NNRC offer to produce Chinese, who were willing to attend and who in some cases even showed eagerness to get a chance to denounce Communists face to face. The Communists had asked for 1,000 North Koreans but said they would accept 500 "in view of the commission's difficulties." The NNRC insisted that it could persuade no North Koreans to come and stood on its offer to deliver Chinese.[5]

Chinese Reject Repatriation

430 Chinese prisoners were interviewed by the Communist explanation teams Oct. 17, the 2d day on which sessions were held.[6] 420 rejected repatriation, 9 accepted it. Although the number choosing to return to communism was low, Allied newsmen said it lent some support to Communist charges that at least a few POWs were intimidated by their companions against speaking up for repatriation.[7]

(By Oct. 22, 83 Chinese & 54 North Koreans who had not attended explanation sessions had "changed their minds" and were turned over to the Communists for repatriation.)[8]

A row between Allied & Communist officials took place Oct. 17 over a Chinese POW who had been subjected to nearly 3 hours of interrogation by 4 teams of Red explainers.

According to USAF Capt. Donald Stettler, an Allied observer, the prisoner tried 17 times to leave the explanation booth through the door leading back to neutral custody and once to leave by the door to repatriation but was restrained by Indian guards.

An Indian report on the incident said that Communist explainers tried to seize the prisoner when he was brought outside after the interview. This led to an exchange between Red & Allied personnel during which a Communist observer kicked a Chinese-

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How Reds 'Explained' Case to POWs

Each Chinese prisoner undergoing "explanation" was brought individually into a tent where he faced a 3-man Communist persuasion team. Also present were 5 supervisors (from India, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden & Switzerland), 2 observers (one Allied, one Red) and sometimes newsmen. Many prisoners fought against entering and literally had to be dragged in by the POW Repatriation Comm.'s Indian guards.

When the prisoner entered, an explainer usually would "welcome" him "back to the arms of the people of China" where "your parents & your future await you." Many POWs replied with a stream of insults & curses. Many spat at the Reds and said their parents & family had been killed by the Communists. In some cases, guards had to keep the prisoners from attacking the explainers.

After a few minutes of arguing & questioning, an explainer would end the session. The Indian supervisor would then tell the prisoner: "You will now be left alone. . . . If you desire to be repatriated go through this door. . . . If you do not desire to be repatriated go through that door." 19 of 921 POWs chose "this" door and returned to communism. 902 preferred indefinite exile.

American and a Chinese-American called a Polish delegate a foul name.

The report said that Thimayya then appeared, "rescued the prisoner and whisked him away in his own car for segregation." The POW told the NNRC Oct. 22 that he chose repatriation, raising to 20 the number of prisoners who decided to return to communism after explanations.

O'Konski Urges Freeing POWs

Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R., Wis.) made public Oct. 18 a letter in which he suggested to ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee that Rhee "liberate" the anti-Red POWs in neutral custody. O'Konski accused the U.S., UN & NNRC of "unprecedented & uncivilized infamy" for their handling of the POWs.

(It was reported Oct. 19 that the U.S. State Dept. had prepared a memorandum for Pres. Eisenhower accusing O'Konski of violating the Logan Act. The law prohibited any U.S. citizen from unauthorized "correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government . . . to influence [its] measures or conduct . . . in relation to any . . . controversies with the [U.S.] or to defeat the measures of" the U.S.)[1]

Reds Agree on Meeting

Communist China & North Korea Oct. 19 accepted (via Sweden) a U.S. proposal that a preparatory meeting for the Korean political (peace) conference be opened in Panmunjom Oct. 26.

The Reds reserved the right to raise the question of neutral nation attendance at the conference. They denied U.S. statements that Nam Il insisted during armistice negotiations that only governments of "both sides" participate in the conference. The Reds said Nam merely "pointed out that the greatest majority of the United Nations who did not participate in the Korean war should not be included in the opposing side."[2]

War Prospects

Col. Ben C. Limb, South Korean representative to the UN, said in Philadelphia Oct. 19: The ROK Army would "march on North Korea" if the political conference failed. The U.S. gave the ROK a firm commitment to "march into battle" with it.[3] Gen. Mark W. Clark, ex-UN commander in Korea, in New York Oct. 19: "I do not think the fine ROK Army [is capable] of carrying on a war alone" against the Reds. "I don't think [a war] will materialize."[4]

Korea Roundup

A U.S.-made P-51, an obsolescent propeller-driven fighter-bomber, was surrendered to the Communists at Panmunjom airfield by a ROK AF officer, Red newsmen Wilfred Burchett & Alan Winnington reported Oct. 20. ROK defense Min. Sohn Won denied the story. . . . A Russian-made MIG-15 surrendered to the Allies by a North Korean pilot was found slower than & generally inferior to the U.S. F-86 Sabre, U.S. experts reported Oct. 16 after tests on Okinawa.[5] . . . **Congressional Medal of Honor was** awarded Oct. 16 to Marine 1st Lt. Raymond G. Murphy, 23, of Pueblo, Colo. for evacuating wounded men although wounded himself and remaining behind to cover their withdrawal Feb. 3.[6] . . . **27 Japanese fishermen got** 2-3 month jail sentences in Pusan Oct. 17 for fishing on the Korean side of the "Rhee line." 30 others had received similar terms previously.[7]

INDO-CHINA

Viet Namese Vs. French Tie

The 200-member Viet Nam Natl. Congress, convened in Saigon by Chief of State Bao Dai, defied both Bao Dai & France Oct. 16 by declaring that "an independent Viet Nam will not participate in the French Union." This statement, however, was quickly toned down to a rejection of "the French Union in its present form."

The Congress' declaration was denounced bitterly by French forces fighting in Indo-China & by members of the French Natl. Assembly. The French Assembly voted overwhelmingly Oct. 20 to debate the Indo-Chinese situation despite Premier Joseph Laniel's objections that it might upset delicate negotiations over granting the Indo-Chinese states more autonomy within the French Union. The French Cabinet Oct. 21 drafted a note calling on the Viet Namese to tell whether they intended to remain in the French Union after the war.

Bao Dai had convened the Congress to nominate 20 persons from whom he would then pick 6 as unofficial members of his delegation to autonomy talks in Paris. The Congress refused to make the nominations Oct. 17 on grounds that unofficial delegates would be figureheads. The Congress further defied Bao Dai Oct. 19 by refusing to dissolve (he had convened it for only 2 days) and demanding that he transform it into a constitutional assembly that could draft a national charter limiting his powers. It demanded that Bao Dai follow the Congress' directives in autonomy talks.[8]

Cambodia to Control Troops

An agreement giving Cambodia virtually military autonomy was signed by France & Cambodia Oct. 17 in Pnompenh. King Norodom Sihanouk got command of all troops, including French forces, in Cambodia. The French retained temporary "operational" control of 3 Cambodian battalions & 9 supplemental companies.[9]

French Open Attack

French Union forces launched an attack southward from Red River Delta bases Oct. 15 to start a drive which they called the most important ground operation of the 7-yr.-long Indo-Chinese war. Their objective was rebel Viet Minh strongholds in Thanhhoa Province in Central Viet Nam (Annam). Ho Chi Minh's crack 320th Div. was entrenched around Phunhoquan on the route of the French advance, and Ho's 304th Div. was some 30 miles further south in the area of Thanhhoa city. The French made an amphibious landing at Cap Ron, 30 miles south of Thanhhoa, Oct. 16 in an apparent effort to crush the rebels in a giant pincers.[10]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

5-Power Trieste Talks Urged

Yugoslavia conditionally agreed Oct. 21 to a 5-nation conference (U.S., Britain, France, Italy, Yugo.) on Trieste if the talks covered all phases of the dispute, not only the return of Zone A to Italy.

Italian Premier Giuseppe Pella, who threatened to resign if the Allies reversed their decision, said Oct. 17 Italy would negotiate only if it had an equal position in Trieste—after Yu-

Beria in Spain?

***The San Diego Union* said Oct. 18: a man claiming to be Lavrenti P. Beria was in Spain; the Spanish Natl. Police were preparing a "documented report of the case" for Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy. (McCarthy said Sept. 28 the Beria escape story was beginning to look like a "hoax.")[11]**

1—see p. 338F3 2—see 338F1 3—see 321D2
4—see 330F2 5—see 323F3 6—see 307B3
7—see 307A3 8—see 308F1 9—see 307F3
10—see 330C3 11—see 314A1

goslavia left Zone B or permitted Italy to occupy Zone A.

The UN Security Council overrode Russian objections Oct. 20 and postponed its debate on Trieste to Nov. 2, giving the U.S., Britain & France 2 weeks in which to work out a solution. The U.S. had agreed Oct. 15 to Soviet demands for Security Council action although Yugoslavia & Italy indicated their opposition to UN debate of the issue at present.

Border Guards Strengthened

Italy moved 3 of its best divisions to its Zone A frontier and Yugoslavia reinforced its Zone B garrison Oct. 17-20. 20 U.S. families, first of 2,000 Allied dependents to be evacuated from Trieste, left Oct. 16.

(Police in Rome Oct. 20 quelled Communists & neo-Fascists who battled each other while holding separate demonstrations for immediate Italian entry into Trieste.)[1]

U.S. NATO Troop Cut Denied

Remarks by Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson Oct. 19 on the possibility of reducing American ground forces in Europe caused fear in NATO capitals that the U.S. planned a "peripheral defense" of Europe based on air power in Spain, Britain & North Africa. But State Secy. Dulles said Oct. 20 he was certain the U.S. had no plan to withdraw any of its 6 divisions now in Europe.

Wilson told a news conference Oct. 19 the Eisenhower Admin. was reviewing U.S. military contributions to NATO. He said the use of new weapons might lessen the need for American troops in Europe but a troop reduction would be made over a "reasonable period of time." More important than the presence of a certain number of U.S. troops in Europe, he said, was NATO's clearly-implied warning that the U.S. would protect the free world and be in any fight from the beginning.[2]

Kyes on Defense Planning

Dep. Defense Secy. Roger M. Kyes told the Women's Natl. Press Club in Washington Oct. 16: The West could "no longer afford to prepare for every conceivable kind of war." It should be more aware of the capabilities of new weapons, strive for "better planning, more realistic balancing of the elements of military strength" to achieve a "reasonable military posture" within its "economic capabilities." He advocated a review of NATO goals, which he felt were too high.[3]

Offshore Buying

The U.S. Army reported Oct. 19 it awarded Europeans $1,596,000,000 worth of contracts for NATO defense supplies in the year ended June 30. Largest awards by countries: France $693,435,000, Britain $381,211,000, Italy $240,996,000.[4]

Far Eastern News

Burma reported Oct. 18 that 2,000 Chinese guerrillas had built an airfield 70 mi. east of Moulmein. The U.S., Thailand & Natl. China signed an agreement in Bangkok Oct. 16 for withdrawal of 2,000 refugee Chinese Nationalist troops from Burma.[5] . . . **Britain** demanded $56,000 damages from Red China Oct. 18 for the deaths of 7 Britons whose naval launch was shelled by a Red gunboat near Hong Kong Sept. 9.[6] . . . **Poland** charged Oct. 12 that a Polish freighter seized by a Natl. Chinese gunboat Oct. 4 had been spotted by U.S. planes.[7] . . . **Sen. William F. Knowland,** in San Francisco Oct. 19 after a Far Eastern tour, urged an expanded security system for free Far Eastern countries.[8] . . . **Colombo Plan Consultative Com.,** ending its annual meeting Oct. 17 in New Delhi, reported "considerable progress" in the economic development of Southeast Asia.[9]

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Austrian Interior Min. Oskar Helmer said Oct. 17 that France had agreed to withdraw all its occupation forces from Austria except a "symbolic army" of 40 gendarmerie officials in Tyrol & Vorarlberg Provinces.[10] . . . **Morocco's** right to free democratic institutions should be recognized, according to a resolution approved Oct. 19 by the UN Gen. Assembly's Political & Security Com. The Bolivian-sponsored resolution measure passed by 31-18 (9 abstentions) after an Arab-Asian resolution for Moroccan independence in 5 years lost, 22-28 (9 abstentions).[11]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Speech-Making Tour

Pres. Eisenhower promised to continue farm price supports, urged expansion of international trade and joined in the dedication of Falcón Dam during a 5,000-mile 5-day tour of the Midwest & South Oct. 15-19.

The President left Washington by train Oct. 14. He transferred in Toledo Oct. 15 to the Presidential plane *Columbine* and continued by air. The trip took him to Willard & Defiance, O. Oct. 15, Kansas City Oct. 15-16, Abilene, Kan. Oct. 16, New Orleans Oct. 17, Sharyland, Tex. Oct. 17-19 and to Nuevo Guerrero, Mex., Falcón Dam, Laredo, Tex. & back to Washington Oct. 19.

Dedicates Falcon Dam

Pres. Eisenhower & Mexican Pres. Adolfo Ruiz Cortines dedicated Falcón Dam on the Mexican-Texan border* Oct. 19. The U.S. President said the Intl. Boundary & Water Comm. responsible for the dam had "given the world a lesson in the way neighbor nations should live: in peace, in mutual respect, in common prosperity." The Mexican President said the dam was "the tangible result of [a] friendly spirit which it is our duty to maintain & make universal."[12]

Before the dedication, the 2 Presidents were entertained at a fiesta in Nuevo Guerrero, Mex., a border town newly built by the Mexican Govt. near the dam. It was Pres. Eisenhower's first departure from the U.S. since inauguration.

The festivities were marred by the crash of a Pemex (Mexican Govt. petroleum monopoly) DC-3 Oct. 19 in mountains 16 miles from Monterrey. The plane carried dancers & newsmen to the fiesta. All 26 aboard died.

Calls Foreign Trade Vital

The President, at a celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase, declared in New Orleans Oct. 17 that "one of the critical facts of our national life" was "our dependence on foreign trade." He said: This dependence "is certain to increase as the tempo of our industry increases." Foreign trade also "means effectively strengthening our friends in the world at large . . . not only to fortify their own economies . . . [nor] to be independent of direct financial aid . . . but also to buy from us what we must sell to the world."

After the New Orleans festivities, the President flew Oct. 17 to Harlingen (Tex.) AF base and drove to Sharyland, Tex. for a 2-day visit at the ranch of Tex. Gov. Allan Shivers.

Pres. Eisenhower, in a trackside address at Willard, O. Oct. 15, had said he was working to end the perpetual fear that "war is just around the corner." Laying the cornerstone of the Anthony Wayne Library of American Study at Defiance (O.) College the same day, the President expressed his belief that "every young person" should be able to "go to school for a minimum of 2 additional years" after high school. Gen. Eisenhower visited Abilene, Kan., his home town, Oct. 16 and viewed the partly-completed Eisenhower Museum being built near his boyhood home.[13]

Pledges Farm Price Supports

The President made his farm pledge in a TV address at the convention of the Future Farmers of America in Kansas City, Mo. Oct. 15. He said he was calling a White House conference Oct. 24 to continue work on "a solidly-based, comprehensive farm program that will remedy the present difficulties in the existing laws—a program that will build markets, safeguard farm income and protect consumers."

Pres. Eisenhower gave no details of this program since he did not expect it to be worked out fully until early 1953. But he said emphatically that "the price support principle must be a part of any future farm program." Coming to the support of Agricuture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson, whose farm policies were under attack, the President lauded him

*On Rio Grande River 75 mi. downstream from Laredo, Tex. 1—see p. 337C1-E3 2—see 325F3, 339A3 3—see 290D1 4—see 296D1 5—see 331G3 6—see 308B3 7—see 279D3 8—see 331B2, 316A1 9—see Vol. XII, 419J 10—see 265A1 11—see 340A2 12—see 280D1 13—see Vol. XII, 175P

for a vigorous attack on the "cost-price squeeze" in cattle.[1]

Farm Policy Controversy

Benson told Chrmn. Clifford R. Hope (R., Kan.) of the House Agriculture Com. in a telegram Oct. 14 that direct price supports urged by the committee "would involve administrative actions of great magnitude & of a complex nature." He said he was asking advice of cattle & meat industry leaders before deciding.[2]

Benson told newsmen in Kansas City, Mo. Oct. 15: He thought there was no practical metnod of supporting meat prices but "we'll listen" to recommendations. "Our very best judgment is that [cattle] prices will stabilize through 1954 at their present levels [and that] the problem is being solved without the need for price supports." The livestock industry's prospects were good. Cattle supply was "stabilized" at about 94 million head and "a lot of water [was] squeezed out."

Benson Oct. 15 also: (a) told the Future Farmers of America that his programs "will provide proper incentives for agriculture to adjust output to specific commodities according to demand instead of continuing to freeze production in uneconomic patterns" and to cause a "continued piling up of spoiling surpluses"; (b) discussed drought relief with governors of 12 drought-stricken states and announced that Western railroads had agreed to extend until Nov. 16 a 50% rate cut for carrying Govt. allotment of drought-relief hay & feed.[3]

The Agriculture Dept. predicted Oct. 19 that the farm "cost-price squeeze" (high cost of things farmers buy, low price of goods they sell) was "likely to continue in 1954 about the same as in 1953." Farm costs in Jan.-Sept. 1953 averaged 4½% lower than in the 1952 period but farm prices averaged 11% lower.[4]

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R., S.D.) said in Madison, S.D. Oct. 15 that Benson should continue high farm price supports or resign. Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D., Okla.) charged Oct. 18 that Benson's failure to support cattle prices at 90% of parity had cut farmers' share of the national income to the lowest percentage in 15 years.

Reports from House Agriculture Com. members sounding out farm opinion in the Midwest indicated that farmers generally wanted rigidly high price supports, were largely inclined to blame the Govt. for their price predicament, felt Benson had done nothing to help them.[5]

Benson's shakeup of Agriculture Dept. agencies was also attacked. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) said Oct. 14 that Benson had given him "personal assurance" that he would undertake no major realignment without first notifying Senate Govt. Operations Com. members & others in Congress. Olin D. Johnston (D., S.C.) Oct. 14 called the change "just another merger to submerge the farmer's real problems under . . . red tape."[6]

Press Conference

Pres. Eisenhower again came to Benson's support during his press conference Oct. 21. Asked about Sen. Milton R. Young's (R., N.D.) statement (Oct. 17) that Benson should resign, the President replied that it was his own responsibility to choose his associates & advisers. He said he had seen no one more dedicated to America nor anxious for its welfare than Benson. He refused to criticize him for failing to produce a miraculous, one-line cure for all farm evils.

Gen. Eisenhower said that during his trip he had gained the impression that farmers did not minimize the farm problem but were not as concerned as some people who visited his office. He denied that he had proposed price supports at 100% of parity during his election campaign. He said that he had urged full parity, meaning that prices farmers paid should be comparable to prices they received.[7]

Other remarks made by the President at the Oct. 21 news conference:

- Defense Secy Dulles had consulted with him on cutting aid to Israel.[8]
- The important thing about the rise in living costs was that the cost-of-living curve was flattening out this year. The best thing to do was to try to keep a reasonable balance between conflicting interests of people who want more wages and others who want more for their products.
- He did not intend to become involved in local Congressional elections.
- Asked to comment on a remark by Dr. Clarence E. Manion, chairman of his Intergovernmental Relations Comm., that TVA should be sold to private business (made on a TV program Oct. 19), the President said: he did not think private or U.S. interests would be served by saying such things; he didn't know whether TVA could be sold to private industry without wrecking the whole system.[9]

Johnston to Near East

Pres. Eisenhower announced Oct. 16 he had sent Eric A. Johnston, pres. of the Motion Picture Assn. of Amer., to the Near East to try to ease Arab-Israeli tension and promote a TVA-like Jordan River project.

Nixon Backs on Defense

Vice Pres. Nixon told Australian legislators in Canberra Oct. 20 that U.S. military forces were being strengthened despite budget cuts. He said the Eisenhower Admin. would never revert to isolationism. Australian Prime Min. Robert Gordon Menzies & members of his Cabinet urged Nixon to press for U.S.-British exchange of atomic information to end "an enormous amount of duplication." Nixon had denied in Sydney Oct. 15 that the U.S. "thinks it can do the [atomic] job alone."[10]

INVESTIGATIONS

Rosenberg Led Radar Spies

Chrmn. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) of the Senate Investigations Subcom. declared during New York hearings Oct. 15-17 that executed atomic spy Julius Rosenberg had organized a spy ring which stole radar secrets at the Army Signal Corps laboratories at Ft. Monmouth, N.J.[11]

Summing up testimony after each day's closed hearings, McCarthy said:

Oct. 15—Rosenberg had been a civilian employe at Monmouth in 1942-43. Morton Sobell, Rosenberg conspirator serving a 30-yr. jail sentence, did not work at Monmouth but operated there freely. Both recruited scientists into the ring. Through contacts, they had access to all secret material there until 1950.

Oct. 16—A Monmouth employe broke down under questioning by Chief Subcom. Counsel Roy Cohn and agreed to tell all he knew about the Rosenberg spy "clique." He gave "names, places & dates," said the ring operated "in other Govt. agencies" also. When questioned previously, he had denied any contact with spy suspects.

Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens said Oct. 20, after he & McCarthy toured secret Evans Signal Laboratory at Ft. Monmouth, that "more than 12 [civilian employes] have been suspended" as security risks.[13]

'Tax Dodgers' in Govt.

Sen. John J. Williams (R., Del.) charged Oct. 19 that 25,000 Govt. employes refused to pay their full income taxes and hid behind a Federal rule that salaries of Federal employes could not be garnisheed or attached. Williams said he would seek passage of a bill next year authorizing the Treasury to withhold Govt. workers' taxes if necessary.[12]

Controller Gen. Lindsay G. Warren said the rule against attachment of Federal pay was "in accord with decisions at law."

Brownell Clears McCarthy

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. announced Oct. 16 that the Justice Dept. had cleared McCarthy of criminal charges implied in a Senate Elections Subcom. report on McCarthy's activities. He said possible tax violations were still under study by the Treasury Dept. The Justice Dept. simultaneously cleared ex-Sen. William Benton (D., Conn.), whom McCarthy had accused of campaign irregularities. An investigation of Sen. John Marshall Butler's (R., Md.) election campaign was similarly closed.[14]

Spies Aided Currency Plot

Ex-Communist spy courier Elizabeth T. Bentley told a subcommittee of the McCarthy Subcom. in Washington Oct. 21 that Red spies helped Russia in a plot whereby the Soviets printed millions of dollars worth of German occupation currency which the U.S. later redeemed.

According to Miss Bentley: The Reds first intended to counterfeit the currency, therefore had her get samples from the Treasury Dept. It was found impossible to reproduce the currency photographically so she was directed to return the samples. The spy ring then ordered "pressure" put on the late Harry Dexter White, then assistant to ex-Treas. Secy. Henry

1—see p. 239G3 2—see 342G1 3—see 232G2 4—see 334C1 5—see 342D2 6—see 342E2 7—see 36P; Vol. XII, 287G-H 8—see 345D3 9—see 340E3 10—see 332E2, 331B3 11—see 242A1 12—see 212P 13—see 341E1 14—see 298B1

Morgenthau Jr., to have the plates given to the Russians. After diplomatic negotiations, Russia got the plates.

Miss Bentley charged that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster & William Ludwig Ullman, ex-Treasury Dept. employes, helped her in the currency plot. Silvermaster & Ullman were called to the witness stand but invoked the 5th Amendment in refusing to testify.

Sen. Karl Mundt (R., S.D.), who presided at the hearing, cleared Morgenthau of knowledge of the plot.[1]

Coast Reds Sentenced

Fed. Judge Wm. Lindberg sentenced 5 convicted West Coast Communists to prison terms of 5 years each in Seattle Oct. 16. He also levied fines of $5,000 against Henry P. Huff, CP Northwest District chrmn., and $1,000 each for Mrs. Barbara Hartle (CP organizer), John S. Daschbach (Wash. State Civil Rights Congress chrmn.), Paul M. Bowen (CP District Com. member) and Terry Pettus (editor of *People's World*).[2]

GENERAL

Fair Trade Laws Upheld

The Supreme Court refused Oct. 19 to hear an appeal from lower court rulings upholding the Louisiana Fair Trade Law & the McGuire Act (the latter a Federal law permitting manufacturers to fix retail prices for their products in 45* states having fair trade laws).

The Court refused Oct. 12 to upset a Georgia state court decision declaring the Georgia Fair Trade Act unconstitutional.[3]

Court Refuses IWO Review

The Supreme Court refused to review Oct. 19 an appeal by the Intl. Workers Order, a fraternal insurance organization, from a N.Y. State order requiring its liquidation because of alleged Communist domination.[4]

Dock Strike Injunction

An East Coast dock strike, halted by a temporary court order, was enjoined for a full 80 days by Judge Edward Weinfeld in U.S. Dist. Court in New York Oct. 20. He acted under the Taft-Hartley law.

The NLRB filed a complaint Oct. 17 accusing the old Intl. Longshoremen's Assn., 2 of its Brooklyn locals and Anthony (Tough Tony) & Gerardo Anastasia of coercion, violence & other violations of the Natl. Labor Relations Act in their efforts to maintain control of the N.Y. waterfront against incursions by the new Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. (same name) chartered by the AFL.

John J. (Gene) Sampson, long-time insurgent leader in the old ILA, quit the union Oct. 19 to become an organizer for the AFL union.[5]

In Brief

Seattle "Times" resumed publication Oct. 19 after a 95-day shutdown due to strikes by the CIO Newspaper Guild & AFL Typographers. . . . **AFL Ironworkers** ended a 4-week wildcat strike Oct. 12 at the Atomic Energy Comm.'s steam-electric power plant project in Joppa, Ill.[6]. . . **94,268 Mexican** border jumpers were caught in September, the U.S. Immigration Service reported.[7] . . . **Ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover** explained Oct. 18 on NBC-TV's "Excursion" why Presidents were fond of going fishing: "Except for prayer, fishing is about the only time when people respect the privacy of the President."[8]

FOREIGN

Guiana Charges Published

A British White Paper Oct. 20 listed 11 charges against the deposed Leftist Cabinet of British Guiana. Principal charges: ex-Prime Min. Cheddi Jagan's regime had undermined police loyalty, fomented strikes, tried to dominate all labor unions, flooded the colony with Communist literature, spread racial hatred. The charges were documented with excerpts from speeches by Jagan & his aides, information from "reliable sources" & evidence found in raids on People's Progressive Party Hq.

Jagan said Oct. 15 he had asked Indian Prime Min. Nehru for aid. The Indian Govt. expressed concern over Guiana Oct. 17, invited Jagan to present his case in New Delhi. Jagan flew to Europe Oct. 19 after British Colonial Affairs Min. Henry L. Hopkinson arrived in Guiana.[9]

Arab Oil Workers Strike

A general strike of Saudi Arabian oil workers beginning Oct. 17 involved about 13,000 of 15,000 Arab employees of the Anglo-American Oil Co., which had never before experienced a labor disturbance in 20 yrs. of Saudi-Arabian operations. The strikers, who were protesting the arrest of a group of union organizers, defied King Ibn Saud's law prohibiting strikes. Martial law was imposed Oct. 15 after U.S. Army vehicles were attacked in Al Hassa Province. 100 strikers were reported arrested & thousands returning to work Oct. 20.[10]

Other Latin American News

U.S. investments in Latin America totaled $5.7 billion at the end of 1952 as against $4.7 billion in 1950, the U.S. Commerce Dept. deported Oct. 17.[11]. . . **Bolivia** received from Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 14 an emergency Point 4 aid grant of $5 million worth of agricultural products & $4 million for other essential commodities & services. The grant was made to help offset effects of a drop in the price of Bolivian tin.[12] . . . **Argentine** Pres. Juan D. Perón said in a speech Oct. 17 that all U.S.-Argentine conflicts "have been totally & absolutely solved" since Pres. Eisenhower sent his brother Milton to "smooth out all differences." Perón said in an NBC interview Oct. 18 that Argentines were "Western" in world affairs, did not trade with Russia in "war or strategic" materials.[13] . . . **Chilean** Pres. Carlos Ibanez del Campo swore in a new moderate, "non-party" Cabinet Oct. 14. Popular Socialists dropped out of the Cabinet. A 55-day strike of 10,000 Anglo-Lautaro Nitrate workers in Chile was ended Oct. 19 for pay raises averaging 30¢ a day.[14] . . . **Guatemala** was accused Oct. 14 by U.S. Asst. State Secy. (for Inter-Amer. Affairs) John Moors Cabot of "openly playing the Communist game." Sen. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.), Senate Forgn. Relations Com. chairman, said Oct. 16 that "communism has established a strong beachhead in Guatemala."[15]

●

East German Govt. completed Oct. 16 its seizure of farms belonging to persons who failed to meet production quotas or fled to the West.[16] . . . **Kenya** security forces reported Oct. 19 they killed 119 Mau Mau terrorists the preceding week, 2d largest weekly toll in the colony's year-long emergency. 12 Kikuyus were hanged Oct. 15 for the massacre last March of 150 fellow tribesmen. Jomo Kenyatta & 5 other Mau Mau leaders were refused permission by the British Privy Council Oct. 20 to appeal their prison sentences.[17]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Cancer cures had been effected in the cases of at least 260,000 Americans who were alive & well 5 years after cancer treatment, Dr. Brewster Miller, Amer. Cancer Society's professional education director, told an ASC meeting in Atlantic City Oct. 17.[18] . . . **RH-Negative** mothers can avoid stillbirth of RH-Positive babies by being treated with large quantities of ACTH & cortisone, Dr. Oscar E. Hunter Jr. of Washington reported Oct. 20 at an Amer. Assn. of Blood Banks meeting in Chicago. . . . **Metropolitan Museum of Art** in

NEW YORK THEATER

New York Openings

The Frogs of Spring. Comedy by Nathaniel Benchley based on his "Side Street" stories in "The New Yorker"; about brownstone dwellers who have neighboring back yards in Manhattan's E. 70s. Presented by Lyn Austin & Thos. Noyes. Staged by Burgess Meredith. In cast: Anthony Ross, Hiram Sherman, Haila Stoddard, Barbara Baxley, Mary Grace Canfield, Fred Gwynne, Jerome Kilty, Roland Wood, Kevin Coughlin. Oct. 20 at Broadhurst. (1-2-4)*

The Ladies of the Corridor. Play by Dorothy Parker & Arnaud d'Usseau about lonely residents of women's hotel in New York. Presented by Walter Fried. Staged by Harold Clurman. In cast: Betty Field, Edna Best, Walter Matthau, Frances Starr, Shepperd Strudwick, June Walker, Margaret Barker, Lonnie Chapman, Vera Allen. Oct. 21 at Longacre. (4-2-1)*

The Teahouse of the August Moon. Comedy by John Patrick from Vern Sneider's novel about U.S. Army's efforts to westernize Okinawans. Presented by Maurice Evans in assn. with Geo. Schaefer. Staged by Robert Lewis. Featuring David Wayne, John Forsythe, Paul Ford, Larry Gates, Japanese actress Mariko Niki. Oct. 15 at Martin Beck. (7-0-0)*

*First fig.—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 30P]

*All but Mo., Tex., Vt. 1—see Vol. XI, p. 211J 2—see p. 341B2 3—Vol. XII, 71E 4—133K 5—332A3 6—317F3 7—276D3 8—325B2 9—342A-D3 10—160E 11—24N 12—259F3 13—251F2 14—279E3 15—291A1 16—264B2 17—283F1 18—334C3

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Oct. 17

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$22,128	*$22,128	*$23,341
Currency circulation	*$30,412	*$30,374	*$29,617
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	a*$23,146	*$23,103	*$21,990
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,224,708,173	$9,638,265,391	*8,493,842,712
England note circulation	*£1,535.299	*£1,535.525	*£1,445.363
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	5,742,720	4,905,708	5,955,765
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	144.72	143.03	147.13
Bond sales	$11,925,000	$13,133,500	$14,239,600
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	97.24	96.99	98.11
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	145,409	140,402	130,872
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	b6,313,450	6,442,700	6,517,100
Soft-coal output (tons)	c9,230,000	9,660,000	9,109,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	b*8,307.309	*8,414.452	*7,697.88
Carloadings (cars)	b804,070	812,554	842,713
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.59⅞	$2.56⅝	$2.71⅝
Corn (bu.)	$1.72⅞	$1.75¾	$1.92⅛
Cotton (lb.)	$ .3355	$ .3335	$ .3735
Wholesale food index‡	d$6.57	$6.57	$6.38
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	d110.1	110.3	110.7
BUSINESS:	**Aug.**	**July**	**Aug. 1952**
Imports§	*$849	*$907	*$818
Exports§	*$1,196	*$1,346.3	*$1,087
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Board)¶	**This Week** b120	**Last Week** 112	**Year Ago** 116
Failures (Oct. 8)‡	186	189	147

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Bureau of the Census aFed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Oct. 7 bOct. 10 cOct. 3 dOct. 13

Other Financial News

Corporation dividend gains reported by the Commerce Dept. Oct. 19: U.S. corporations retained $5.5 billion of earnings in Jan.-June ($750 million more than in first-half 1952); September dividend payments totaled $1,235,300,000 as against $1,166,500,000 in Sept. 1952.[1] . . . **Interest rates** paid by Gen. Motors Acceptance Corp., C.I.T. Financial Corp. & Commercial Credit Co. (financers of consumer installments on autos & other durable goods) for money they borrow on commercial paper were reduced ⅛% Oct. 19 to 2⅛%-2½% on notes of 30-day to 9-mo. maturity. They reported more funds available for short-term investment. . . . **U.S. Treasury** reported Oct. 19 it had just sold $1.5 billion worth of 91-day bills at an average cost of 1.372%, lowest rate for Govt. borrowing since Dec. 1950. . . . **Judge Harold R. Medina** of New York, in a 424-pp. opinion Oct. 14 dismissing federal anti-trust charges against 17 major investment-banking firms, held that the practice of marketing securities to the public at fixed prices was not illegal under existing laws.[2] . . . **Earl O. Shreve** of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., ex-U.S. Chamber of Commerce pres. and ex-Gen. Elec. vice. pres., was appointed by Treas. Secy. George M. Humphrey Oct. 18 as director of the Treasury's savings bond sales. . . . **New York port** handled 140,385,411 short tons of cargo in 1952 as against 151,763,244 tons in 1951, preliminary Army Engineers estimates showed Oct. 19. Domestic cargo declined 6 million tons because of improved highway approaches to the city. Exports to foreign countries dropped one million tons from the 1951 rate to 8,096,472.

New York withdrew Oct. 19 its voluntary recognition of the Museum Guardians Union of Amer., 170 of whose members had struck against the museum.[3] . . . *The Moon Is Blue* was banned by police in Jersey City Oct. 14 as obscene after Catholic & some other religious & civic groups had objected to the film.[4] . . . **Dr. Samuel P. Hayes Jr.**, ex-director of Far Eastern programs of the Forgn. Operations Admin., was appointed director of the new Foundation for Research on Human Behavior in Ann Arbor, Mich. Oct. 17. . . . **Arthur Godfrey** said Oct. 21 he had "fired" singer Julius La Rosa & conductor Archie Bleyer from his top-rated TV & radio shows because they had taken on outside agents & interests in violation of rules laid down to members of his troupe.

NEW BOOKS

Boswell on the Grand Tour: Germany & Switzerland 1764. Ed. by Frederick A. Pottle. 3d vol. of James Boswell's journal. Oct. 19. (McGraw-Hill, 357 pp., $5)†

The Columbia-Viking Desk Encyclopedia. Condensation of Columbia Encyclopedia by Columbia staff; William Bridgwater, ed.-in-chief. Oct. 15. (Viking, 1,092 pp., $7.95 & $8.95)

A Handful of Blackberries. By Ignazio Silone. Italian ex-Partisan embraces, is disillusioned by communism. Oct. 15. (Harper, 314 pp., $3.50)*

Hitler's Defeat in Russia. By Lt. Gen. Wladyslaw Anders. Exiled leader of Free Polish forces reviews Nazi disaster on eastern front. Oct. 19. (Regnery, $4)†

Lord Vanity. By Samuel Shellabarger. Adventures of British nobleman's illegitimate son in 18th-century Venice, Bath, Quebec, Paris. Lit. Guild Nov. choice. Oct. 19. (Little, Brown, 467 pp., $3.95)*

Out of These Roots: The Autobiography of an American Woman. By Agnes E. Meyer (wife of owner of Washington Post). Oct. 15. (Little, Brown, 385 pp., $4)†

A Passage in the Night. By Sholem Asch. Tr. from Yiddish by Maurice Samuel. Wealthy man seeks to appease conscience by finding a man from whom he once stole a wallet. Oct. 16. (Putnam, 367 pp., $3.75)*

Report on the Atom: What You Should Know About the Atomic Energy Program of the United States. By Gordon Dean (ex-chrmn. of U.S. Atomic Energy Comm.). Oct. 19. (Knopf, 321 pp., $5)†

Some Enchanted Evenings: The Story of Rodgers & Hammerstein. By Deems Taylor. Biogs. of writers of famous Broadway musicals. Oct. 14. (Harper, 244 pp., $3.95)†

The Time of the Gringo. By Elliott Arnold. New Mexico before annexation by U.S. Oct. 19. (Knopf, 612 pp., $4.95)*

The Traitor and the Spy: Benedict Arnold and John André. By James Thomas Flexner. Dual biog. of central figures in Revolutionary War espionage. Oct. 15. (Harcourt, Brace, 404 pp., $5.75)†

A Tree Is a Tree. By King Vidor. Hollywood film director's biog. Oct. 19. (Harcourt, Brace, 304 pp., $3.95)†

The Valiant Virginians. By James Warner Bellah. Stonewall Jackson's last stand in Civil War. Oct. 19. (Ballantine, 146 pp., $2)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

RELIGION

Anglican-Catholic Dispute

A booklet by Anglican priests, *Infallible Fallacies*, published Oct. 16, criticized the Roman Catholic Church as "totalitarian." It accused Catholics of "touting for converts among the seriously ill & dying in hospitals." It said "life-long, loyal Anglicans" had been "pestered by Catholic priests when in no physical or mental condition to resist." The booklet had been indorsed Oct. 14 by Dr. Geoffrey F. Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury. Rev. Joseph Christie, British Jesuit preacher, said in a reply Oct. 18: "God is totalitarian . . . not a town council or an elected committee"; Catholics should pray for Protestants as "good people in distress."

Other Catholic News

Pope Pius XII, speaking Oct. 19 to the Rome Intl. Congress of Military Physicians, told doctors to refuse to take part in atomic, germ or chemical warfare when it "represents an injustice." He also said: war & political prisoners must not be used for medical experiments; animals might be deprived of life for good reasons if it were done without brutality; doctors of all countries should take identical oaths of morality.[5] . . . A new $3.5 million Pontifical North American Ecclesiastical College in Rome, a graduate school for American student priests, was dedicated by the Pope Oct. 14. . . . Poland was reported Oct. 20 to have formed a new Red-sponsored Natl. Front Com. of Catholics ("patriotic" priests & laymen) headed by Rev. Jan Czuj, Theology Dean at Warsaw U.[6]

EDUCATION

Defense Dept. reported Oct. 14 that 15 universities had refused to sign contracts to conduct correspondence courses for members of the U.S. armed forces. They rejected a security clause in contracts for the courses that would let the Defense Dept. dictate dismissal of professors. 33 universities signed new contracts. Those refusing: Calif., Colo., Ill., Kan., LSU, Mich., Minn., Miss., Nebr., N.C., Utah, Wis., Western Ky. College, Oregon State System of Education. . . . **Swarthmore (Pa.) College** held inauguration Oct. 17 of Dr. Courtney Craig Smith, 36, as its 9th president.

Dr. Marcus D. Kogel resigned Oct. 14 as New York City Hospitals Commissioner to become dean of Yeshiva U.'s new Albert Einstein College of Medicine.[7] . . . **Dr. Frank Aydelotte**, 73, American secy. to the Rhodes Scholarship trustees, was made a Knight of the British Empire by Queen Elizabeth II Oct. 20. (He was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford in 1905-07, Swarthmore pres. 1921-40, Princeton Inst. for Advanced Study director 1939-47, currently pres. of Assn. of American Rhodes Scholars.)

1—see 139G 2—see 319F1 3—see 343B2 4—see 268E1 5—335F1 6—343E1 7—see 87A

OBITUARIES

Fred E. Ahlert, 61, writer of popular songs (*I'll Get By, Walkin' My Baby Back Home, Where the Blue of the Night Meets the Gold of the Day,* many other hits), ASCAP pres. 1948-52; Oct. 20 in New York.

Metropolitan Alexander, 62, head of Estonian Orthodox Church since 1920 (in exile since 1944); Oct. 18 in Stockholm.

John Taylor Arms, 66, etcher best known for depicting Gothic cathedrals, other monuments; Oct. 13, N.Y.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, 75, British comdr. in Far East at time of Pearl Harbor (Churchill defended him against charges of unpreparedness in Malaya); Oct. 20, Halton, Eng.[1]

Felix S. Cohen, 46, ex-assoc. solicitor of Interior Dept. who campaigned for laws benefiting Amer. Indians; Oct. 19, Washn.

William Levi (Big Bill) Hutcheson, 79, general pres. of AFL United Bro'hood of Carpenters & Joiners of Amer. 1915-52, one of few Republicans among top U.S. labor leaders; Oct. 20, Indianapolis.[2]

Frederick G. Katzmann, 78, who as dist. atty. prosecuted Sacco-Vanzetti case; Oct. 15, Boston.

Sir Arthur Middleton, 61, chrmn. London County Council; Oct. 19 in Staines, Eng.

Millard Mitchell, 50, actor; Oct. 13, Santa Monica, Calif.

Clarence Saunders, 72, founder of first self-service grocery chain (Piggly Wiggly in Memphis, Tenn. in 1916) who made & lost 2 fortunes; Oct. 14 in Memphis.

Karol Sidor, 52, Slovak separatist leader, a minister in pro-German Slovak Govt. in late 1930s; Oct. 20 in Montreal.

Arthur Harold Wimperis, 78, scenarist of *Mrs. Miniver, Random Harvest, Private Life of Henry VIII, Scarlet Pimpernel, Paradine Case;* Oct. 14 in Maidenhead, Eng.

SPORTS

Olson Wins Ring Title

Carl (Bobo) Olson, 25, 159½ lb., of Honolulu won the vacant world middleweight boxing title in New York Oct. 21 by taking a 15-round decision from ex-champ Randy Turpin, 25, 157 lb., of Leamington, Eng.[3]

Other Winners

Golf—Women's Texas Open at Ft. Worth: won Oct. 18 by Betsy Rawls of Spartanburg, S.C. for $500.

Horse Racing—$106,200 Hawthorne Gold Cup in Chicago Oct. 17: Dixiana Farm's Sub Fleet, Steve Brooks up. . . . $72,820 Pimlico Futurity in Baltimore Oct. 17: Joe Gavegnano's Errard King, Sam Boulmetis up, for $61,450. . . . $62,800 Grey Lag Handicap at Jamaica, N.Y. Oct. 17: A. G. Vanderbilt's Find, Eric Guerin up, for $40,229.

Walking—Natl. AAU 15,000-meter (9 mi. 564 1/6 yd.) championship in Brooklyn Oct. 18: Henry Laskau in 1 hr. 15 min. 9 sec. Penn A.C. won the team title.

Roundup

Charles (Chuck) Dressen, 55, agreed Oct. 16 to become manager & part owner of Oakland in the Pacific Coast League, reportedly for more than his $32,500-a-yr. salary as Brooklyn Dodger manager.[4] . . . **Bill Veeck** was hired Oct. 17 as special adviser to P. K. Wrigley (Chicago Cubs owner) & Don Stewart (Los Angeles Angels president) on gaining admission of Los Angeles to a major baseball league.[5] . . . **Las Vegas** (Nev.) horse-racing track, opened Labor Day weekend, suspended operations Oct. 19 because of inadequate parimutual betting. . . . **Willie Shoemaker** surpassed the previous world record for victories by a jockey in one calendar year when he rode his 392d winner of 1953 at Golden Gate Fields, (Albany, Calif.) Oct. 16.[6] . . . **Orange Bowl** (Miami) made agreements Oct. 16 with the Big 7 & Atlantic Coast conferences to have their champions play in its next 2 New Year's Day football games. . . . **Australian Davis Cup** tennis team named Oct. 21: Ken Rosewall, Lewis Hoad, Mervyn Rose, Rex Hartwig.

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.) (Oct. 18)

Cleve. 30, Washn. 14
N.Y. 21, Chi.Cards 7
Los Ang. 31, Detrt. 19
S.Fran.35, Chi.Bears 28
G. Bay 37, Balti. 14
§Phila. 23, Pitts. 7

College (Oct. 17)

Ala. 0, Tenn. 0
Army 14, Duke 13
Baylor 47, Vandblt. 6
*Bos.C. 20, Fordm. 13
Brown 27, Rutgers 20
Calif. 34, S. Jose 14
Colgate 24, Dart. 14
Columbia 6, Harvd. 0
Cornell 0, Yale 0
Detrt. 27, Vilnva. 0
Fla. 60, Citadel 0
Ga. Tech 36, Auburn 6
Ill. 27, Minn. 7
Iowa 21, Wyo. 7
Iowa St. 13, Mo. 6
Kan. St. 28, Colo. 14
Ky. 32, Miss. St. 13
LSU 14, Georgia 6
Marqt. 14, Ariz. 0
Maryland 26, N.C. 0
Mich. 20, N'west'n 12
Mich. St. 47, Ind. 18
Miss. 45, Tulane 14
Navy 65, Princeton 7
Nebr. 20, Miami 16
Notre D. 23, Pitt 14
Ohio St. 12, Penn 6
Okla. 45, Kan. 0
Ok.A&M 14, Houstn. 7
Pa.St. 20, Syra. 14
†Quantico Marines 17, Holy Cross 0
Richmd. 27, W&L 19
SMU 12, Rice 7
Stanfd. 21, UCLA 20
Temple 27, Bucknl. 21
Texas 16, Ark. 7
Tex.Tech 34, C.Pac. 7
Tulsa 14, H.-Sim. 13
USC 37, Ore. St. 0
Utah 40, Denver 6
VMI 21, Va. 6
W. For. 20, NC St. 7
Wash. 14, Ore. 6
Wash. St. 30, Ida. 13
*W.Va. 27, G.Wash. 6
W.Res. 28, Buffalo 6
Wichita 27, Drake 0
W&M 13, VPI 7
Wisc. 28, Purdue 19

§Oct. 17 *Oct. 16 †Oct. 18

MISCELLANEOUS

'Leyte' Blast Kills 36

32 Navy men & 4 civilians were killed and 40 other persons injured in an explosion of catapult fluid below decks on the U.S. aircraft carrier *Leyte* in Boston Oct. 16.

Other Accidents

2 passengers were killed & 20 persons injured Oct. 19 when an Eastern Airlines Constellation bound for Puerto Rico crashed after taking off from New York Intl. (Idlewild) Airport. . . . $10 million worth of food & U.S. Army post exchange supplies for Korea & other Pacific areas was reported lost Oct. 17 when fire swept 3 blocks of the Oakland, Calif. waterfront. Other damage was estimated at $2 million. . . . 35 deaths & heavy damage were reported Oct. 15 from floods in the area of San Sebastian, Spain.

Crime News

John R. (Fat) Hardy, under life sentence for murder for bootlegging poison liquor that caused 41 deaths, was recaptured Oct. 16 near Dawsonville, Ga. The 300-lb. prisoner, a trusty, had slipped away from Telfair County prison camp Sept. 29.[7] . . . **James J. Carroll,** former betting commissioner, was convicted in Kansas City Oct. 16 of an internal revenue violation (failure to file a required form in 1949 on payment of more than $600 to a person).[8] . . . **Lloyd Gomez,** 29, was executed in the gas chamber at San Quentin (Calif.) prison Oct. 17 for murder. He had admitted killing 9 men in California hobo camps between 1949 & 1951 and robbing them of small change.

American Prison Assn. sponsored a Congress of Correction in Toronto Oct. 12-15 attended by 850 U.S. & Canadian prison & probation officers, psychiatrists, social workers & others engaged in crime correction. Warden Walter M. Wallack of Walkill Prison, N.Y. was elected APA pres. succeeding Canadian Penitentiaries Comm. Ralph B. Gibson. . . . **Juvenile delinquency** cases in U.S. courts last year involved 385,000 children between ages 10 & 17 (1/50th of the U.S. population of that age), the Children's Bureau of the U.S. Health, Education & Welfare Dept. estimated Oct. 17. The total was 10% more than in 1951, 29% more than in 1948.[9]

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U.S. population totaled 160,228,000 Sept. 1, the Census Bureau estimated Oct. 16.[10] . . . **Virgin Islands** "quick" divorces for outsiders were ruled invalid by a federal court in Philadelphia Oct. 20. It held that the islands' divorce law applied only to well-established residents.[11] . . . **Natl. Safety Council** received a federal charter from Congress at its convention in Chicago Oct. 19. . . . **World speed record** of 728.11 mph. for a 100-km. closed course was set Oct. 17 at Edwards AF Base (Calif.) by Douglas test pilot Bob Rahn in a Navy F4D Skyray jet interceptor.[12] . . . **King Ranch** (940,000 acres in the area of Kingsville, Tex.) began observance of its 100th anniversary Oct. 19. . . . **Girl Scouts of Amer.'s** 32d convention in Cincinnati Oct. 18-21 re-elected Mrs. Roy F. Layton of Chevy Chase, Md. as national president.

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